

strategic defense, the objective has been to assure a balance of forces which will preclude a resort to nuclear warfare. But while the maintenance of such a balance might avert the horror of an atomic holocaust, it does nothing to eliminate recourse to more conventional forms of warfare; and to the extent that nuclear warfare becomes unthinkable, to that extent must we make certain that we maintain the conventional strength essential to our needs. But here again, while we have allowed our position to deteriorate, the Soviets have been overtaking us with astonishing determination and speed, with consequences which are far from academic.

Let me illustrate the significance of these developments by focusing on one area in which it is generally conceded that the West has strategic interests of critical importance. I speak of the Middle East.

Because of the extreme danger to the interests and security of the West which is posed by Soviet expansionism in the Middle East, and because Israel sits athwart Soviet ambitions, we have had a special interest in Israel's continuing independence. American policy, therefore, has sought to assure Israel of the weapons required for her defense against her Arab neighbors, while at the same time we have sought to dissuade the Russians from the kind of adventurism which might escalate Arab-Israeli hostilities into an American-Soviet confrontation. To the latter end, we have relied on the United States Sixth Fleet to provide the credible threat required to deter the Soviets from any temptation to intervene on the side of the Arabs in an all-out attempt at a military conquest of Israel.

In the past, the United States has been able to achieve these twin objectives, and as a result she has helped to keep the Middle East from blowing apart. She has been able to avert, in other words, a crisis of the kind which might have triggered a third world war. But as a result of the persistent cuts in research and procurement which have been imposed on our military in recent years, it is no longer at all certain that the United States will continue to have the capability of meeting these objectives in the future.

The Soviet Union, for example, has recently introduced the MIG-23 Foxbat into Egypt's already formidable arsenal. This is an aircraft which can outshoot and outmaneuver anything the Israelis have, and we can do nothing about it because we simply have nothing in our existing military inventory which can challenge the Foxbat. And this of course applies to the primary aircraft utilized by the Sixth Fleet for its own defense and for support of ground operations. I speak of the F-4 Phantom which until recently the Israelis had also counted upon to maintain their air superiority. Yet it is typical of the blinders worn by so many in and out of the Congress today that there are active attempts to scuttle the F-14 Tomcat which is the only aircraft competitive with the Foxbat which we are in a position to deliver to the Navy at a reasonably early date.

But this isn't the only problem now facing the Sixth Fleet. The growing obsolescence of its combat vessels, the abandonment of NATO bases along North Africa, the rapid expansion of modern Soviet naval forces in the Mediterranean, and the deployment of Soviet fighter, bomber and reconnaissance squadrons at air bases in Egypt, Libya and Algeria are reducing to the vanishing point the effectiveness of the Sixth Fleet as an instrument of American policy.

Because the simple, quite inescapable fact is that unless action is taken to modernize and reinforce the Sixth Fleet; and unless we are able to develop and deliver to Israel weapons which can challenge those which the Soviets can provide to the Arab states, we will find our Mideast options foreclosed. If our compulsive antimilitarism is not soon brought to heel, we will find that American foreign policy objectives will have become irrelevant because we will be without the means of implementing them. It will be irrelevant that the United States is committed to the survival of the State of Israel, or that the United States opposes a Russian hegemony in the Middle East, because in a showdown the United States will have no choice but to back down.

And once we begin backing down under pressure here and there around the globe, we will court the disaster of a third world war. Because aggressive nations seem inevitably to overestimate the readiness of free men to retreat. This was the lesson of the first and second world wars. It is a lesson which we will forget at our mortal peril.

Military forces are not a luxury but a necessity. So long as we live in a world in which some nations feel a compulsion to dominate others, we have no choice but to maintain those levels of defense which are essential to our survival. Great nations are not allowed the luxury of retiring from the world. For such nations, there can be no peace unless they have the power and the will to defend it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. FLYNT (at the request of Mr. Boggs), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (at the request of Mr. BRASCO), for Wednesday, August 4, and balance of week, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KEATING) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINDLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BELL, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. SEBELIUS, for 15 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATHIS of Georgia) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ASPIN, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. POSELL, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. HARRINGTON, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. HAYS (at the request of Mr. Mc-

FALL) to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD.

Mrs. ABZUG (at the request of Mrs. MINK) to extend her remarks in the body of the RECORD.

Mr. MAHON, to revise and extend his remarks today on the Emergency Employment Act appropriation bill, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, immediately prior to the passage of H.R. 9580 today.

Mr. MIKVA, immediately prior to the passage of H.R. 9580 today.

Mr. ABBITT, immediately prior to the passage of H.R. 6915 today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KEATING) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHERLE in five instances.

Mr. CRANE in five instances.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. HARVEY in two instances.

Mr. LENT.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

Mr. MOSHER.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in two instances.

Mr. WIDNALL in two instances.

Mr. SCHMITZ in three instances.

Mr. BRAY in two instances.

Mr. NELSEN in two instances.

Mr. PRICE of Texas in two instances.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. HOSMER.

Mr. LANDGREBE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATHIS of Georgia) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GARMATZ in two instances.

Mr. REES in two instances.

Mr. WOLFF in four instances.

Mr. FRASER in four instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in two instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in three instances.

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON.

Mr. JACOBS in two instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI in three instances.

Mr. MURPHY of New York in three instances.

Mr. RANGEL in two instances.

Mr. FAUNTROY in three instances.

Mr. METCALFE.

Mr. FUQUA.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. VANIK in two instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. CASEY of Texas.

Mr. ROYBAL.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. DOW in two instances.

Mr. GALLAGHER in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in three instances.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in two instances.

Mr. PICKLE in 10 instances.

Mr. CORMAN.

Mr. KYROS in two instances.

Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7586. An act to amend the act of December 30, 1969, establishing the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People, to authorize appropriations for 2 additional years;

H.R. 7931. An act to amend the District of Columbia Code with respect to the administration of small estates, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9272. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 9798. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 485. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations;

S. 751. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond crushing bort from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 752. An act to authorize the disposal of vegetable tannin extracts from the national stockpile;

S. 753. An act to authorize the disposal of thorium from the supplemental stockpile;

S. 755. An act to authorize the disposal of shellac from the national stockpile;

S. 756. An act to authorize the disposal of quartz crystals from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 757. An act to authorize the disposal of iridium from the national stockpile;

S. 758. An act to authorize the disposal of mica from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 759. An act to authorize the disposal of Metallurgical grade manganese from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 760. An act to authorize the disposal of manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide from the national stockpile;

S. 761. An act to authorize the disposal of diamond tools from the national stockpile;

S. 762. An act to authorize the disposal of chromium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 763. An act to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 765. An act to authorize the disposal of antimony from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 767. An act to authorize the disposal of rare-earth materials from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 768. An act to authorize the disposal of chemical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 769. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 770. An act to authorize the disposal of columbium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 771. An act to authorize the disposal of selenium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 772. An act to authorize the disposal of celestite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 774. An act to authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile;

S. 775. An act to authorize the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile;

S. 776. An act to authorize the disposal of abaca from the national stockpile;

S. 777. An act to authorize the disposal of sisal from the national stockpile;

S. 778. An act to authorize the disposal of kyanite-mullite from the national stockpile;

S.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating 1971 as the "Year of World Minority Language Groups."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, August 5, 1971, at 12 o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1030. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of actual procurement receipts for the medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment, covering the quarter ended June 30, 1971, pursuant to section 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1031. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the 1970 Annual Report of the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1032. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report covering calendar year 1970 on the administration of the Flammable Fabrics Act, as amended, pursuant to section 14(b) of the act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1033. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make the basic pay of the master chief petty officer of the Coast Guard comparable to the basic pay of the senior

enlisted advisers of the other Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1034. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the review of certain veterans' benefit cases forfeited for fraud on or before September 1, 1959, and for remission of forfeitures; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SANDMAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2118. A bill for the relief of Amos E. Norby (Rept. No. 92-443). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4485. A bill for the relief of Estelle M. Fass (Rept. No. 92-444). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6503. A bill for the relief of Capt. Claire E. Brou (Rept. No. 92-445). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALDIE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7312. A bill for the relief of Catherine E. Spell (Rept. No. 92-446). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DANIELSON: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7829. A bill for the relief of Stephen H. Clarkson (Rept. No. 92-447). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SANDMAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 47. An act for the relief of Flore Lekanof (Rept. No. 92-448). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FLOWERS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 415. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz (Rept. No. 92-449). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FLOWERS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 708. An act for the relief of the village of Orleans, Vt. (Rept. No. 92-450). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:
H.R. 10364. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase personal exemptions after 1973 by an amount based on annual variations in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADDABBO:
H.R. 10365. A bill to clarify the right of States and local subdivisions to provide for domestic preference in acquiring materials for public use; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ABZUG:
H.R. 10366. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for